

REMARKS**Present Status of the Application**

The Office Action rejected claims 1-23. Specifically, the Office Action rejected claims 1-23 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first and second paragraphs. The Office Action rejected claims 1, 3-9, 12, 14-20 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murata (U. S. Patent 6,483,184) in view of Durocher et al. (U. S. Patent 6,614,103, hereinafter Durocher). The Office Action rejected claims 2, 10-11, 13 and 21-22 under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Murata and Durocher and in view of Applicant Admitted prior art (AAPA). Applicants have amended independent claims 1 and 12 and added claims 26-27. After entry of the foregoing amendments, claims 1-23 and 26-27 remain pending in the present application, and reconsideration of those claims is respectfully requested.

Discussion of Claim Rejections – 35 USC 112

The Office Action rejected claims 1-23 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first and second paragraphs. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections for at least the reasons set forth below.

1. In FIG. 2B, there are two LEDs 210 mounted on one conductive film 208. In other words, one conductive film 208 is commonly used by two LED's 210. Two electrodes of each LED are mounted between two conductive films 208. With the same principle, FIG. 6 shows the substrate 600 with several holes 202, which are distributed within the conductive films 208 in several patterns. The gap between the two conductive films 208 can adapt the LED [0042]. Therefore, the feature about "at least two LED's" are well supported by the specification. In the

original claims 1 and 12, “a light emitting diode” is written. This “a light emitting diode” allows the number to be greater than 1.

2. About the grooves on the submount, as for example shown in FIG. 6 and 7A, the cross-sectional view on the substrate 600 is cut at the mark 602 to obtain a submount, then the holes are cut into the grooves 70a, 702b, 702c at sidewall of the submount.

3. The present invention is directed to LED package. No IC chip is described. This also supports the currently amendments on claims 1 and 12, so as to define the present invention in the LED technology.

Discussion of Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103

1. The Office Action rejected claims 1, 3-9, 12, 14-20 and 23 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murata in view of Durocher. The Office Action rejected claims 2, 10-11, 13 and 21-22 under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Murata and Durocher and in view of AAPA. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for at least the reasons set forth below.

2. Claims 1 and 12 have been currently amended to exclude the IC chip. The IC chip known by the ordinary artisans, such as the IC chip of Murata, has four or more external-connection pins. However, the LED has just two power electrodes with different packaging structure from the IC packaging structure. In this manner, the connection mechanism is different and the packaging is there by different.

3. In the present invention as recited in claim 1 and 12, one conductive film can be shared with multiple LED's. This is clearly not disclosed by Murata. The Office Action refers to

Durocher (Fig. 12) about two LED's 59 on the substrate 41. However, each LED 59 is separated from each other and has the individual pair of electrode 47. The substrate 41 is not the conductive film. Therefore, Durocher does not further disclose the foregoing features, as recited in claims 1 and 12.

4. With respect to newly added claims 26-27, the number of grooves can be 2 or larger.

This feature is not disclosed by the prior art references.

6. AAPA does not disclose the missing features in Murata and Durocher, with respect to amended independent claims 1 and 12, and therefore, dependent claims 2, 10-11, 13 and 21-22.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that independent claims 1 and 12 patently define over the prior art references, and should be allowed. For at least the same reasons, dependent claims 2-11, 13-23, and 26-27 patently define over the prior art references as well.

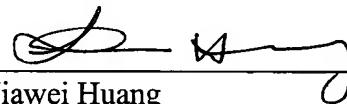
CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that all the pending claims 1-23 and 26-27 of the invention patently define over the prior art and are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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